TELEGRAPHIC.

Nows Arrangement. NEW YORK, January 10 .- The undersigned have pleasure in announcing to the newspaper press of the United States and to the public that the differences which have lately existed between themselves, the newspapers, and the news organizations which they represent, have been adjusted satisfactorily to all parties. It is a part of this adjustment that all the newspapers of the country are restored to their former amicable relations to the New York Associated Press, the World retaining membership in the Associated Press; that the United States and European News Association, whose contract with the Reuter Company and lease of the New Orleans and Belize Tolegraph are from that part of their business which includes the sale of news to newspapers, and that a contract for the mutual exchange of news has been executed between the New York Associated Press and the Western Association. This adjustment will take effect Saturday night, January 20, 1867. S. W. C. PRINCE, President N. Y. Asso. Press. MANTON MARBLE, The World.

RICHARD SMITH, E. N. HALSTEAD, J. MEDILL.

Our Cable Dispatches. LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, January 10—Noon.—The Cotton market is steady to-day at the decline of yesterday. The sales are etimated at 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14td. GENERAL NEWS.

LONDON, January 10—Noon.—The Times, of this morning, arrives at the conclusion that the proposed impeachment of President Johnson foreshadows a revolution in the United States, and prints out the dangers of such a proceeding.

FLORENCE, January 10—Noon.—Razim Bey, the
Turkish Minister to Italy, will, it is said, shortly
be withdrawn, and accredited to the United States

Government.

London, January 10—Noon.—The Reformers have come to the decision not to make their proposed demonstration upon the assembling of Parliament, by the presentation of mass petitions demanding reform. They will take the better correct and permit the question of reform to come before Parliament in the customary member, without en-deavoring to force thereby disorderly demonstra-

TRIBSTE, January 10.—Advices from the Greek dediterranean Islands state that the revolution is people has occurred in other islands.

FLORENCE: January 10—Noon.—The roport is current in semi-official quarters that the Italian Government has determined to restore all the property of the Church which has been confiscated, on condition of the payment of a heavy independent. spreading, and that a formidable uprising of the on condition of the payment of a heavy indemnity.

TORKEY—CONSTANTINOPLE, January 10—Noon.—

The indications of serious trouble between Turkey and Greece are increasing, and the Porte continues to send troops to the Grack frontier.

Paris, January 10.—The rumor has obtained converged on appropriate trustworthy authority.

currency, on apparently trustworthy authority, that Austria, France and Italy have entered into an alliance on the Eastern question, and that Russia and Prussia have made a similar agree-

Congressional.

Washington, January 10.—In the House to-day the wool-growers of Ohic have petitioned for the passage of the House Tariff Bill. The segar manufacturers petitioned for a reduction of the tax. Several Lake Cities petitioned for harbor improvements. A potition that the duty on flax seed be fixed at thirty cents was presented. A bill to refund the duties on railroad iron paid by the Miami and St. Petersburg Railroad, was passed. A bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress, was taken up, and an amendment offered that no member of the present Congress be entitled to mileage, and the bill, then, was passed by a vote of 26 to 9. This bill assembles the Fortieth Congress of non on the fourth March. A New ORLEANS, January 10.—Cleared, the ship Westmoreland, with 1300 bales of cotton. bill securing the right of franchise, &c., to all colors in territories organized or hereafter organized, was passed by a vote of 24 to 8—nays, Bucka-loo, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson, Rid-dle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle. A bill regulating the term of office, and including in its provisions a prohibition to Executive removals without the consent of the Senate, was taken up and amended, so as to include Cabinet officers, and was presented to the House.

The Committee on Commerce was instructed to

inquire into the expediency of effecting improve-ments, in the Lake Michigan harbor. The Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a Bill for the benefit of soldiers, who, by imprisonment or otherwise, have been separated from their commands, thereby losing their regular muster-out. The credentials of Thomas J. Foster and A. M. Branch, from the 6th and 3d Districts of Alabama, were reforred to the Committee on Elections. E veral Bills regarding postal matters were conside. d. A Bill declaring the bridge over the Mississippi, from New Albany, Illinois, to Clinton, Iowa, a post route, elicited a vindictive debate; in which Messrs. Alley, of Mas-sachusetts, and Davis, of New York, were accused of having a pecuniary interest in the bridge. Wash-burn, of Illinois, contended that the bridge injured the _ade of the Northwest to the amount of half a

the ...ade of the Northwest to the amount of hair a million of dollars per annum.

The Assassination Committee of the House of Representatives are awaiting the arrival of Surratt, whose testimony is to be taken and dovetailed into the evidence already before them.

There seems to be a hitch on the Nebraska Bill, which passed the Senate, and which is now before the House. Some Radicals express the fear that the bill, as amended by the Senate, will furnish a lear held through which the Southern States may

the bill, as amended by the Senate, will furnish a loop-hole through which the Southern States may slip back into the Union.

The Bill declaring the bridge over the Mississippi at New Albany, Illinois, to be a post road, was passed. The Bill for the meeting of the next Congress, with the Senate amendments, was passed. A Bill amending all territorial acts so as to allow franchise and other rights to all citizens, regardless of race or color, was passed. The Nebraska Bill was under discussion, as amended by the Senate, till the adjournment.

In the Senate, the amendment to include Cabi-

In the Senate, the amendment to include Cabinet officers was lost. Pending other amendments, the Senate adjourned
The following is Edmund's amendment added to the Nebraska Bill as an additional section:
"And be it further enacted, that this Act shall take effect with the fundamental and perpetual

condition that within said State of Nebrasia thore shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise, or or any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed. And if any officer or person shall, contrary to this section, in any manner abride or prevent the exercise of such rights, for such cause he shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred, and not more than five thousand dollars, anything in the Constitution or iaws of said State to the contrary notwithstand-

ing."
The vote adopting this was 20 to 18.
Nays—Buckaloo, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Hendricks and Howard.
Ayes—Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddell, Saulsbury and Williams.

Washington News. Washington, January 10.—It has been ascertained, on good authority, that the New Orleans Riot Committee will submit two reports, a majority

and a minority. The latter denying that the riots were brought about by any agency of the civil au-Speaking of the Georgetown municipal election.

the Chronicle says: Among those most prominent is the present Mayor, who, it is said, will most likely nominate himself. He is busy in canvassing among that new class of citizens who were yesterday made voters, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding, and whose votes he is The Committee on Claims are overwhelmed. A

great majority of them are from parties who took contracts at losing rates. A precedent in these cases would involve many millions. A Bureau of Claims is proposed, before which those from the North and South will be heard. Virginia and Kentucky have rejected the Amend-ent. It is believed that Maryland and Kentucky

will follow their lead.

It seems understood that the Senate Finance Committee's Tariff Bill will, in the main, be consistent with Well's report and suggestions.

Speaker Colfax receives to-night.

The Committee to investigate the charge against

President Johnson, of having corruptly returned to rebels railroad property belonging to the United States, held their first meeting this morning, and examined one witness. No fact of importance was elicited, the object of the Chairman, Air. Maynard,

elicited, the object of the Chairman, Ar. Maynard, of Tennessee, seeming to be to draw out a feeler. The pardon question shapes itself as follows: Under the thirteenth section the President pardoned, in all cases, on the recommendation of the Provisional Governors and other reliable parties on endorsement of the Attorney General, except in rare instances, where policy suggested delay. repeal of that section confines the President to his constitutional power, and he will hereafter pardon only on his own personal investigation. Some delay may be expected from change of forms and

At a recent meeting of the Cabinet the territo-At a recent meeting of the Cabinet the territorialization question came up informally. All the members, including Mr. Stanton, expressed opposition to a disturbance of the present State Governments. A canvass of the Senate indicates the passage of the bankrupt Bill which passed the House at the last session. Mr. Gibbes, special House at the last session. Mr. Gibbes, special Treasury Agent from Europe, has arrived here to explain the settlement between the United States and Fraser, Trenholm & Co. It is understood that the investigations of the Judiciary Committee on Ashler's impeachment resolution will be kept se-Ashley's impeachment resolution will be kept se-cret until the report is presented to the House. The following are the nays on the Nebraska admission:

Sonor Gara had left Chili as Minister to Wash-Many marine disasters were reported in the China Seas.

The Indiana Legislature has organized, and there is a clear Republican majority in both Houses. D. C. Branham was elected Speaker.

New Orleans News.

A New Orleans telegram of the 9th, states that Gen. Castelneau and the Emperor Maximilian came to a secret understanding, which does not un-layorably affect the formal restoration of Juarez to the Presidency by the middle of next month. The revenue cutter McCulloch, at New Orleans, has been ordered to leave for Havana to await orders. Her mission is thought to be connected with the mysterious journey of Assistant Secretary

Seward.

Judgo Abel, of the United States District Court, delivered a charge to the Grand Jury reviewing the riots, and quoting law to show that the Convention of 1862 was an illegal assemblage in 1866. transferred to the Associated Press, withdraws It is also stated that arrangements have been made to have all colored troops soon out of Louisiana

Gov. Welles will recommend to the Legislature at the coming session to employ penitentiary convicts in constructing railroads and other public

South American News.

New York, January 10.—Ex-President Pezet, of Peru, and Cabinet have been sentenced to fifteen years' banishment as traitors, and mulcted in five of the fifty per cent. of the three millions paid to Spanish Minister in 1865. Spanish Minister in 1865.

The steamship Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings \$874,764 in treasure.

The French transport Rhine had arrived at Panama with invalid French troops from Acapulco,

en route for home.

Forty-six United States soldiers sent to San Francisco, via the Nicaragua route, died on the transit of cholera, which is said to be raging there. All the California passengers via that route were detained on the Isthmus, they being too late to connect with the California steamer. United States Minister Roscoe has been re-ceived by the Honduras Government. Honduras and Nicaragua have entered into a treaty of

The cotton crop of Nicaragua is suffering from worms. The coffee crop of Central America is A terrible explosion of a powder factory in Heradora, Costa Rica. Five women were blown to atoms. The accident was caused by a woman dropping the ashes of a segar into the powder.

peace, amity and friendship.

General News. New York, January 10 .- The heavy flooring of the third story of Erhath's brewery, at Newa. fell yesterday. Three men were severely injured. The Jery in the United States Circuit Court, yestorday, found a verdict for the Government in a recover from the late Collector Barney cersuit to recover from the late Collector Barnoy certain duties alleged to have been illegally paid on delaine goods. The case was a test one, and involved many millions of dollars.

The Fourth U. S. Infantry, Colonel Miles, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to South Carolina to relieve the other troops who are overseast out West.

South Carolina to relieve the other troops who are ordered out West.

TORONTO, January 9.—McMahon, Lynch, and five other Fonians, whose death sentence was commuted to twenty-years imprisonment, left to-day for the Kingston Penitentiary.

A Quebec telegram says that plans have been decided on for the fortification of Montreal, for which Parliament will be required to yote ten millions. The work will be commenced next summer.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., January 9.—The Hon. C. D. Drake has been elected U. S. Senator from Mis-New York, January 10.—Arrived at Matanzas on the 3d, the brig John Pierce, from Charleston. HARRISBURG, PA., January 10.—Simon Cameron has been nominated Senator by the caucus on the first ballot. The Republican caucus met this evening, Speaker Hall Chairman, and remained m session one half hour, but no speeches were made. Cameron was nominated on the first ballot by the following vote: Cameron, 46; Curtin, 23; Stevens, 7; Grow, 5. All the Republicans were present except two. The nomination was made unanimous, and the caucus adjourned.

Domestic Markets.

EVENING DISPATCH.

New York, January 10.—Cotton heavy: sales 1200 bales; nominal; Middling Uplands 344c; Orleans 354c; sales at 4c. below quotations. Flour cans 35½c.; sales at ½c. below quotations. Flour dull and unchanged, closing heavy; sales 5000 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged, with a downward tendency; sales 24,000 bushels. Corn 1c. better; sales 36,000 bushels; mixed \$1 19a1 20, in store; now yellow Southern \$1 15a1 16. Oats dull; sales 11,000 bushels; Wostern 65a66c. Pork heavy; sales 4300 bbls.; new mcss \$20a20 62, closing at \$27 50. 4800 bbls.; new mess \$20a20 62, closing at \$20 50. Boof dull. Bacon in moderate request; shoulders 9a10c.; hams 10a12½c. Dressed hogs lower; Wostern 34a38. Lard drooping; sales 700 bbls. at 11½a 12½c. Y val Stores dull. Rice nominal. Coffee in moderate request. Sugar firm; Cuba 10a11½. Molasses very quiet. Money market rules quiet and firm at 7 per cent. at call. Foreign Exchange is dull and heavy at 109a109¼ for best bankers' bills. American gold is unsettled and lower, opening at 133¼, declining to 132¾. Government Stocks are dull and ¼¼ lower. Freights are very firm at 4½a 4½d. per sail to Liverpool.

MONEY MARKET. Gold 1331; Sterling 91 for 60 days; 104 for sight. Gold 1334; Sterling 94 for 60 days; 104 for sight. Money unchanged. Stocks lower. Coupons of '81, 108a1084; do. of '62, 1064a107; do. of '64, 1054; do. of '65, 1054a1054; Ten-forties 994a984; Treasuries 1044a1044; New Five-twenties 1034a1034. The Commercial says: "The Money market is extremely stringent, owing to a combination of Bears to control the Gold market, who wield twelve millions of Greenbacks. There is there contwelve millions of Greenbacks. There is derec contests between the Long and Short parties. Sterling quiet and weak at 9 at 1 for 60 days' bills. Stocks fell 2 to 4 per cent. under the flurry. In the Loan market Minning Shares, except Corydon, were lower and nominally unchanged."

LATEST. Money market active and stringent at 7 % cent. Money market active and stringent at 7 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. on call. Gold closed weak at 32\frac{1}{2}a33. Governments are still lower. Coupons of '81, 107\frac{1}{2}a\frac{1}{2}; '62, 102\frac{1}{2}c5; '65, 104\frac{1}{2}a5. Treasuries 103\frac{1}{2}a\frac{1}{2}. Stock lower at last board; closed heavy. Flour unohanged; sales 6000 bbls. Wheat firm but quiet. Corn \$1; sales 8000 bushels; mixed Western \$1 20. Oats dull; Western \$6c. Pork dull; Now Mess \$20 50a20 62. Lard dull. Beef and Whiskey dull. Dressed Hogs lower, 7\frac{1}{2}a8c. Dry Goods unchanged. Cotton Goods firm.

WILMINGTON, January 10.—Cotton quiet; Mid-

WILMINGTON, January 10 .- Cotton quiet; Mid-

WILMINGTON, January 10.—Cotton quiet; Marddlings 32c.

Sr. Louis, January 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; but little doing; sales at 270a2 85 for prime to choice. Corn dull and lower at 80a87c. Oats declined; sales at 64a60c.

Provisions unchanged; business small. Whiskoy unsettled; buyers offer only \$2 10a2 124. Hogs irmer at \$6a6 40; choice held at \$6 50.

Louisville, January 10.—Thirty hhds. Tobacco sold, half at full rates, from \$2 90 to \$16 75. Superfine Flour \$9 75. Prime Red Wheat \$2 80.

Sholled Corn in bulk 70c.; on the ear 60c. Hogs dull at \$6 25 in gross. Mess Pork \$20 50. Bulk Shoulders 8a84c. Packed Bacon, Clear Ribbed Sides 124c.; Sugar-Cured Hams 17a18c.; Shoulders 124c. Raw Whiskey \$2 31. Total receipts of Hogs, 161.000. CINCINNATI, January 10 .- Flour and Wheat quiet

and unchanged. Whiskey steady—\$2.25 in bond; all the free whiskey arriving is being seized by the Revenue officers. Hogs were held firmly at \$7.25a. 7.60, and \$7a7.40 offered; receipts 4500 head. Moss Pork dull, at \$19.50a20. Bulk Meats dull; sales of 160,000 pounds Sides at 9c. Lard dull at 112c. Gold 1321. BALTIMORE, January 10 .- Wheat scarce; South-

ern nominal; Kentucky White \$335. Corn quiet; White \$1 12a1 15. Oats and Seeds quiet. Grocories steady, with a fair demand. Naval Stores inactive. Provisions dull; old clear Bacon Sides 113 a12; new 124. Cotton dull; Middlings 341.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A little boy, five or six years of age, a son of Mr. Daniel Kelly, fell into a well sixty feet deep, on the vacant lot formerly occupied by Sheriff Dent, and when taken out complained of a pain in the back, there being ro visible mjury sustained by the fall.

[Columbia Phanic.] [Columbia Phanix.

STRANGE.—A gentleman informs us that a rac-coon entered the house of some freedmen living on Major Rufus Lancaster's plantation in this Dis-trict, and attacked a little negro child while sleeping, which gave the alarm, whereupon the father awoke and discovered the impudent and "nigger-loving" (?) quadruped. The raccoon was killed there and then, when it was discovered that it had commenced gnawing on the child's face. This liking for the darkey is very much like that of the negro-loving Yankee, if not so dissembling.

SALUTATORY.—Col. W. D. Wilkes, so well known to the citizens of this District as a popular writer, has become associated with us in the editorial conduct and management of the Appeal. With one so well and favorably known to the reader as Colonel Wilkeston and the control of t Wilkes, no enconium or commendation from us is

We promise, in this addition to our editorial corps, ronewed energy and vigor in making the Appeal a worthy and acceptable visitor in every family.—Anderson Appeal. BADLY BURNED. -Mr. John Sailors, on last Mon-

New Discovery.—We understand that Mr. William McCord has discovered on his land four miles from this city, a rich vein of gold; that at thirteen feet, he found a nugget weight, and that the ore is worth on an avewight, and that the ore is worth on an average about one hundred dollars per bushei. Mesars. Buckaloo, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Riddle and Sulfabery, 18. Absent—Brown, Davis, Frelinghuyson, Guthrie, Harris, McDougal, Nye, Ramsey, Spraguo, Trumbull, Wilson and Yatos.

Dr. Callman, interested in the Louisiana investigation, is here.

The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, brings information that General Mosquera has resigned information that General Mosquera has resigned the Presidency of Columbia to the Supreme Court, in consequence of his inability to raise funds to replenish the Treasury, which had been robbed of \$1,000,000 by false certificates. The Supreme Court refused to accept his resignation.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, January 7 .- Congress to-day enjoyed the episode of receiving, in the upper House, a Presidential veto to the bill setting up negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, at the very moment when the body in the other wing of the Capitol had ceased to hear the reading of an initial proposition for impeachment of the Executive. It seems that after the caucus on Saturday night by the Radicals it was determined among a few of the latter that, in order to appease Thad. Stevens—who was in a towering rage because the caucus had refused to tolerate the impeachment idea—a resolution might still be introduced on Monday resolution might still be introduced on Monday (to-day), looking to impeachment, but with the understanding that it was to be referred without debate to the Judiciary Committee. Accordingly this morning, upon the assembling of the House, there was a manifest stir and eagerness among the arriving members to learn more definitely of the programme, of which they had obtained but a crude announcement. The desk of Thad. Stevens seemed to be a common centre for his party, and the headquarters at which they sought to conduct their inquiries. But Thaddeus was non-committal, apparently not forgetful nor forgiving of the slight put upon his impeachment project in the caucus of Saturday night. And thus it was that the House was called to order, and the formal business of the day begun, without any of the Republicans, save those in the inception of the plot, having any definite idea of the line of action that was to be pursued in this definite idea of astily improvised scheme for reviving the quesion of imposchment. Events soon proved that ven the ringleaders might be put at fault, as they even the ringleaders might be put at fault, as they most certainly were, when a series of resolutions of impeachment turned up at the instance of old Ben. Loan, of Missouri—the most phlegmatic and least heard of member of the chamber. The resolutions, in perfect accordance with the incongruities of the man, were a cross between an endeavor to upbraid the Southern States and a proposal that Congress should declare that Andrew Johnson was thoroughly depraved, and ought to be impeached. Bir. Loan's ambition had overleaned itself By a rule adopted early in the leaped itself. By a rule adopted early in the present session, it was settled that all bills and esolutious referring in any way to the condition or cestoration of the Southern States, should go to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Loan's allusions to the Southern States, though in no wise germane to the Southern States, though in no was germane to his impeachment proposition, clearly came within the purview of this regulation, and almost before the House had recovered from its blank amazement at the unexpectancy of a shot from Loan's quarter, the latter's resolutions had been referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Reconstruction. And now came a feature of sharp representative practice. Loan borrows from the Clork's desk the series of resolutions just referred, and taking them to his desk, draws his pen through the clause relating to the excluded States; and then hands the whole affair to his colleague. Mr. Kelso, who, with becoming gravity, attracts the attention of the Chair, and sends what purports to be a batch of fresh resolutions. The reading had hardly begun when the House recognized the ruse, but there was no recourse but to put the curtains on their research. curtailed resolutions on their passage. A motion to lay on the table first prevailed, and a call of the ayes and noes were demanded. The latter proce-dure invariably consumes at least twenty mindure invariably consumes at least twenty min-utes; and at this juncture of affairs the hands of the utes; and at this juncture or anairs the hands of the great clock indicated that there were but fifteen minutes grace before the expiration of that absolute "manning hour," beyond whose boundary the unfinished business of that period cannot come. As conjectured, five minutes before the conclusion of the call of the roll, the Speaker anconclusion of the can obtain the resolutions before nounced the "time" up and the resolutions before the House postponed indefinitely. Hereupon the House drew a long breath of relief, and there was a general relaxation of faces—the impeachment emergency had passed. Not so. Scarcely had the Speaker essayed to announce the Bill before the House, when the burly form and pulpy features of Ashley, of Ohio, became distinguishable on the floor, with an evident purpose of introducing something to the notice of the House not down on the Radical Bill. This extra feature of the morning sensation was the impeachment resolu-tions the caucus had denied him the privilege of promulgating, but over whose demurrer he had evidently concluded to step. First, Mr. Ashley brought his resolutions before the Hou privilege, and the Speaker sustained him in it. Under this guise of putting the matter the startled Radicals had no loop-hole of escape, and so, after manifold manœuvres to defer the vote on the final passage of the resolutions, the proposition was carried by the strict party vote of one hun-dred and nine to thirty-six. Only Raymond, of the New York Times, and Spalding, of Ohio, re-

fusing to go with their party.

And so it was, that while the Radical body Senatorial were yawning impatiently over the closing periods of the President's Voto Message, it came to be whispered in their midst that their more im-petuous brethren of the lower Chamber had ac-tually instructed their Judiciary Committee to make up its mind that Andrew Johnson is a cul-prit, and ought to be impeached. How that grim body of honorable fanatics chuckled over the hint that had sped from the other wing of the Capitol. You could see it from the galleries above them,

other.

But there is a legal question to raise, should the Judiciary Committee of the House find itself firm in the belief that impeachment was a divine behest susceptible of immediate elimination, and

and the meaning looks that passed from one to an-

that is, viz:

It certainly will not be possible for the 39th Congress to finish the trial of the President, should it begin it, within the month, and so the tribunate must become vested in the 46th Congress. At the close of this Congress, several Radical members of the House take places in the Secate, and thus, under the above proceeding of the trial, we should find the several requires in indement, upon find those very men sitting in judgment upon charges which they in former Congress had helped to institute and profer. VIDEX. to institute and prefer.

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, January 7 .- "He jests at scars that never felt a wound," says SHARSPEARE; he will not jest long, for he must soon be wounded, says MOULTRIE. It is all very well for plain matter-offact people of the Gradgrind school to laugh at sentiment, to scoff at love, to contend that it is all nonsense, and to quote the great poet in substantiation of the fact that men have died and worms have eaton them, but not for love. Worms have feasted upon men, and women too, who have died oven from the romantic kind of love that we read of in yellow-covered novels; fact beats fiction, and the newspapers of the day teem with tragic scenes from real life that throw the sensation novels into obscurity. Such a tragic scene has just been enacted here. A highly accomplished young lady, who held the position of forewoman in the female composing room of the "World" office, and was also editor of the fachion department of the "Sanday Times and Messenger," was murdered on last Sturday evening by her lover, one Thomas Burke, who, immediately after the commission of the deed, put the pistol to his forehead and added the crime of suicide to that of murder. The unfortunate young woman was a lady of irreeven from the romantic kind of love that we read The unfortunate young woman was a lady of irre-proachable moral character, and of extraordinary mental acquirements. A letter of hers, which fell into the hands of the officers of justice, showed that there had been a time when she had loved Burke even with an intensity that could satisfy his jealous and passionate temperament. From some un-known cause, the lady's affections underwent a hange, and she no longer regarded Burke with avor. The engagement was broken off, but favor. The ongagement was broken off, but Burke still persovered in his suit, and annoyed her with his attentions. On last Saturday evening, when the young lady left the World office and went to her boarding house, in Ninth avenue, Burke followed her, and forcing himself into her chamber, implored her to renew their matrimonial engagement. On her refusal, the desperate man draw a revolver and shot her—ones in the shoulder. gagement. On her retusal, the desperate man drow a revolver and shot her—once in the shoulder and once in the breast. At the second shot she fell and expired almost immediately. For a moment the wretched man stood spell-bound and rooted to the spot, as he thought of the past and looked upon his dreadful work; then, as he saw the beauty of her he lad so media looked ansanthe bosom of her he had so madly loved ensanguined by the flowing life-stream that his murderous hand had let forth, he gazed upon the glassy cycs, where Death had set his seal, and placing the muzzle of the pistol close to his forehead, pulled the trigger and sent his wretched soul to It is getting to be quite as amusing here to at-

ts awful account. tend a church as a theatre, with the advantage in favor of the former that there is no charge for ad-mission. This arises from the fact that it has mission. This arises from the fact that it has grown to be the prevailing fashion not only to introduce politics and discussions about theatrical matters into the pulpit, but everything else. During the week, the newspapers spread themselves in editorials on the topics of the day, and the ministers follow suit on Sundays, and sometimes better the editors. Verterday we ware favored innes boat the editors. Yesterday we were favored by the Rev. Dr. Marsh with a sermon editorial on the Excise Law. The Reverend gentleman is in favor of the law, and down on lager beer and Sun-lay cock-tails, and contends that the Sabbath c. n e kept holy without drinking hot punches or cool

It is certainly admissable, nay proper, for a Minister of the Gospel to lecture on the subject of intemperance, however; but what will your churchgoing readors say to the Rev. Chas. B. Smyth's To attribute its existence to our stupidity and

is no such thing as the pangs of a guilty con-The Excise Law does not work well in the bar-coms, though it meets with favor in the churches. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS. 1 Your readers will pardon me for having indulged in an innocent glass of lager last night (Sunday), when I assure them that my only object in doing so was to learn from actual experience whether or not it could be procured. It was a thirst for knowledge, not for beer. Both have been satisfied. The Fenians held a meeting last night, the prin-cipal object of which was to endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of Head Centre Stephens. The object was not attained for no one knows where the great chieftain can be found. Though lost to sight, however, he seems to be to memory dear. Nevertheless, he cannot be found.

Theatres all doing a fine business. Churches drawing also, with such stars as Marsh and Smyth.

MOULTRIE.

To the Editor of the Daily News :

We have recently, in two or three instances, observed that reference has been made to a change of wharf tariff rates. The Courier has evidently abored hard to correct an error into which the labored hard to correct an error into which they have fallen; but as yet have been unsuccessful in the accomplishment of that object, which is of some importance to owners and agents of wharf property on the Cooper River side of our city.

My present object in alluding to this subject now, Mr. Editor, is with the view of making the record correct, and thus "render unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's."

The recognized printed rates of wharfage established by the wharf-holders of Charleston, on the 4th of September, 1866, had, we find, received the approbation and endorsement of those owning and representing a majority, or, more properly speak-

approbation and endorsement of those owning and representing a majority, or, more properly speaking, the business wharves. This acknowledged rate of ownors, agents, lessees and managers, has strictly, we believe, been conformed to, until about the close of last year, at which time Mr. F. P. Elford, manager of Vanderhorst's wharf, adopted a system of charges, or fees, a reduction of fifty per cent. on the aforesaid printed circular.

Explicit the present month Mr. E. C. Holland. cent, on the arcressad printed circular.

Early in the present month, Mr. E. C. Holland, director of North and South Commercial wherves, not North and South Atlantic wherves, as the Courier has previously stated, also acceded to the same diminution of rate. Thus it appears that vanderhorst's and North and South Commercial wharves have now conformed to the same charges, which were sustained by them, and on the other wharves, prior to the war, and that, too, at a gold

A misapprehension has existed, and we have penned this brief article, not, of course, to a further misapprehension of the case, but, on the contrry, to avoid it, and thereby place the case in its true light.

COMMERCE.

THE ANTI-FENIAN VIEW. While we have the greatest sympathy with the Fenian or any other movement that has for its object the regeneration of Ireland, we think it but right to give a hearing to the other side. Also, especially when we have every reason to believe that the advocate possesses all the moral and intellectual qualifications to give a fair and lucid exposition of the case. Lord DUFFERIN has written a letter to the London Times, of which we propose to give a synopsis; but before doing so would state that no man living is more competent or better entitled to give an authoritative opinion on this subject than his lordship. Of an old and highly respected and influential Irish family, of fine natural endowments, both of a speculative and practical character; always residing on his estates, and, as far as possible, giving his personal attention, both to the improvement of the same, and also caring for the welfare of his tenants, he should be dispassionately heard. In this first letter he confines himself to showing the falsity of the theory of Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MAGUIRE, and others: that the emigration from Ireland has been a curse to that country, and that this emigration has been occasioned by the ediction of the rural population by their landreature of conquest; Ireland is a land of edic

tions." Lord DUFFERIN holds that this exodus, so far from being a curse, has proved a blessing to those who emigrated, and no less so to those who remained in the country. He says:

mained in the country. He says:

There is one single fact which will probably be accepted as a safe indication of the effects of emigration on the destinies of those who took part in it. To their immortal honor, within 16 years after their departure they had sent back to Ireland upwards of £12,000,000 of money, chiefly for the purpose of enabling their friends to follow their example. Now, unless they had prospered, these savings could not have been accumulated; unless their new existence had been full of promise they would not have tempted their brethren to join them. But what if, instead of setting forth to reap the golden harvests of the West, these forlorn multhem. But what if, instead of setting forth to reap the golden harvests of the West, these forlorn mul-titudes had remained pent up within taeir rainy valleys, would the existing population, those that have clung to the old country in spite of every-thing,—would they be now the better or the worse? Two obvious consequences must have followed,— wages would have been lower, rents higher than they are now while a vary large proportion of the they are now, while a very large proportion of the peasantry would be occupying farms half the size of those they are at present cultivating. Now, low wages and high rents may be advantageous in a certain sense to the manufacturer, to the laudlord, and to the recruiting sergeant; but how do they affect the masses—the tenant, the laborer, and the mechanic? When I was in the West of Ireland some 15 years ago, the rate of agricultural wages varied from half-a-crown to 5s. a week. Ever since it has gradually advanced, ranging in the South and West of Ireland from 10s. to 12s., or

even 14s. a week; while in the North the laboror is almost absolutely master of the market, and can dictate what terms he pleases.

Had no emigration taken place from Ireland, and head the resultation continued. had no emigration taken place from freiand, and had the population continued to multiply at its normal rate, the additional increase to our present numbers would by this time have amounted to three millions of souls, and as there is no reason three millions of souls, and as there is no reason to suppose that such a circumstance would have materially expanded the restricted manufacturing operations of the country, the larger proportion of these three millions would have had to depend upon the land for the r support. Now, it appears from an official report, drawn up on the conjoint authority of Archbishop Whately, Archbishop Murray, and Mr. Moore O'Farrell, that in 1846 five persons were employed in the cultivation of the Murray, and Mr. Moore O'Farrell, that in 1846 five persons were employed in the cultivation of the soil in Ireland for every two that cultivated the same quantity of land in Great Britain, while the agricultural produce of Great Britain was four times the agricultural produce of Ireland. As a matter of fact, therefore, and so far as the past is concerned, the addition to the agricultural produce of Ireland has not been proportionate to the excess of the agricultural population.

If we apply this proportion to the 15,832,892 acres of land under cattle and crops in Ireland we shall see that about 500,000 persons would be able

shall see that about 500,000 persons would be able to cultivate the entire area. But by the Census agricultural pursuits in that country amounts to upwards of 800,000 persons—that is to say, to 300,000 more than are necessary to the most consummate cultivation of the soil. returns of 1861 the number of those engaged in

The increase of every nation, he says, must be imited by the extent and capabilities of the area this law is of universal application, though one race, from its more sordid habits, or lower civilirace, from its more sorum matts, or lower civilization, may be more compressible than another. But, the appointed limits once reached, either the procreative energies of the people will relax, as they have done in France, or the surplus population will emigrate, as has been the case in Germany, in Ireland, and to a lesser degree in England.

Up to the year 1846 the soil of Ireland retained Up to the year 1846 the soil of Ireland retained the capacity of producing, to an almost unlimited extent, a certain root, containing all the elements necessary for the support of human life. The expansion of the population was proportionate to the facilities it enjoyed for obtaining sustonance. Suddenly, by the visitation of God, those facilities were withdrawn; the poteto failed; no other product of the soil existed totake its place; corn crops neither supplied the same amount of patriment neither supplied the same amount of nutriment, nor could they be grown in successive years on the

same spot.

When, therefore, Mr. Bright speaks of Ireland as being the only country from which an extensive emigration has taken place, he misropresents facts which ought to he within his knowledge. The average of emigration from Ireland has amounted to less than 100,000 a year during the last ten years, but from Germany alone, and principally years, but from Germany alone, and principally from North Germany, as many as 250,000 persons have emigrated in a single year, while between 1851 and 1861 the emigration from Great Britain has averaged about 74,000 a year; and when he describes those whom he invidiously terms "the ruling classes" as standing alone in their opinion—an opinion which, according to him, is inspired by their selfishness and stupidity—that emigration has been no calamity to Ireland, he states what is both ungenerous and untrue. Plans for the express purpose of stimulating emigration have been press purpose of stimulating emigration have been devised and advocated from time to time by such men as Mr. Smith O'Brien, Mr. Wyse, and Mr. Sharman Crawford; while, did your space permit, I might furnish dozons of quotations to show how

To attribute its existence to our stupidity and deemer Himself "illustrated His discourses by referring to scenes and objects familiar to His hearers." wherefore, to do likewise (and he might have added to please James Gordon Bennet), he took as His text: "Know ye not that they which run a race run all, but one obtaineth the prize? For run, that ye may obtain." This means that roady it is because it has not continued long

enough.

Very frequently the landlord is a large employer of labor. Within the last fifteen years I myself have paid away upwards of £50,000 in wages alone. During the last half of that period, in consequence of the rise in wages, I have got much less for my money than I did during the first half, and my

23-The Spanish Consul requests the Spansh residents of this city, and the Spanish Captains and crews now in port, to attend the Funeral Services of the seaman, JOSEPH SELVES, and a Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul, at the Catholic Chapel, Queen street, This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. JOHN T. FLINT, and of Mr. JOHN T. WIGHTMAN and Family, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, at Trinity Church, This Afternoon, at halfpast Three o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY.—The Stockholders having determined at a meet ing held on Monday, 7th inst., that the affairs of the Company SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY WOUND UP, all parties holding Policies are requested to call and have the same cancelled without delay, and receive the quot of the premiums paid by them for the unexpired period of their policies. By order of Board of Directors.

January 10 JOSEPH WHILDEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.-ALL NEWSPAPERS IN THE State to which the College of Charleston is indebted for advertising, are requested to forward their bills to the JACOB WILLIMAN,
3 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE .- I, KATE DOUGLAS, WIFE OF WILLIAM H. DOUGLA., now residing at No. 2 King street, and carrying on the retail business, give notice that in one month from the date hereof I will act as a KATE DOUGLAS. SOLE TRADER. JANUARY 8TH, 1867.

BOARD OF FIREMASTERS.—AN ELEC-TION for CLERK AND SUPERINTENDENT and a PUMP CONTRACTOR for Upper and Lower Wards will be held at the regular meeting of the Board, 16th instant. Applicants will hand in their letters on or before that B. M. STROBEL, 10 Clerk and Superintendent. January 5

COMMISSIONERS OF MARKETS, JANU-ARY 3d, 1867.—The Commissioners of Markets will elect on Monday, 14th instant, the following officers for the nsuing year :

Chief Clork.
Assistant Clerk of Centre Market.
Assistant Clerk of Upper Market.
Clerk of Weights and Measures.
Public Weigher at Market Street Scales.
Public Weigher at Calhoun Street Scales. Applications will be left on or before the above date. WILLIAM KIRKWOOD.

Chief Clerk. 82 SPRING STREET METHODIST EPISCO-PAL CHURCH, SOUTH .- The building belonging to this Congregation being held by force by the M. E. Church (North), the Congregation will hereafter be served by the Pastor, Rev. H. M. MOOD, at the Hall of the Marion Fire Engine Company, Cannon street, beginning Sunday next. Those desiring to assist in the reorganization of the Sun-

Public service to commence at half-past 10 A. M. and January 9 half-past 3 P. M. FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAV-ING any claims against the late firm of LOVE & WIEN-GES, will please present them; and those indebted, either by note or otherwise, will make payment to either of the

day School, are requested to meet the Pastor at the Hall

at half-past 9 o'clock in the morning.

undersigned. CONRAD M. WIENGES, To be found at the old stand, No. 43 Broad street.

BE CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLES-TON.—The Members (colored) of this Church were regnlarly dismissed from the three White Baptist Churches of this City, to form a separate Church. They are worshiping for the present at Bonum's Hall, John street, lords. Mr. BRIGHT says: "The Irish landlord is a between Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot, House of Worship.

They are believed to be plous and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been authorized to make collections : CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MCALPIN, JOHN BEE, and SAMUEL STEWARD. Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1866.

Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, Pastor Citadel Square Church Rev. E. T. WINKLER, Pastor United Church JAMES TUPPER, Deacons Citadel Square WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN,

January 4 BEAUTIFUL HAIR.-CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New

January 4 AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, DECEMBER 29, 1866.—All interest on the Funded Debt of the Company payable by Coupons on the 1st of January, 1867. will be paid on presentation at the Auditor's Office, in John-street, on or after the 3d proximo.

York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

J. R. EMERY. Auditor. ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Estate of the late JOSEPH L-HOWARD will present them, duly attested, and all per. sons indebted thereto will make payment to

S. L. HOWARD, Qualified Executor. SE-WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of

Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. ATAWAY WITH SPECTACLES .- OLD EYES made new, without Speciacles, Doctor or Medicine.

Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP .- THIS CELE-BRATED Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emol-Hont in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

February 7

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10

O. CHITTENDEN. General Commission Merchant, AND

Manufacturer of Paper, OF VARIOUS KINDS. NO. 127 READE STREET,

Corner Hudson Street, New York.

DEALER IN PAPER AND IN MATERIALS OF every description for its manufacture. December 13 SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE! SOUTHERN CAPITAL! SOUTHERN LABOR

GEORGIA SOAP AND CHEMICAL WORKS.

BRUNS & BEE, No. 78 East Bay, SOLE AGENTS FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. H AVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE above works, we are prepared to furnish the Trade with SOAP at the same price as could be obtained from the works direct. We guarantee this Soap to be equal to any in the market. Give it a trial, and we are certain that

you will agree with us. 1mo su January 7 ISRAEL OTTOLENGUI.

STOCK, NOTE, BOND,

MONEY BROKER,

10

December 21

No. 22 BROAD-STREET, Charleston, S. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY Office No. 147 Meeting street.

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RAT, ROACH, ETC., EXTERMINATORS, In a paste—need for Rats, Mice, Eoaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c.

Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Best-Bugs, &c. Costar's Electric Powder for Insects

Is for Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &o.

'Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

BET 111 BEWARE 111 of all worthless imitations. See that "CostaB's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy. Address,

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BUCKTHORN SALVE. FOR CUTS, BURNS, BRUIFES, WOUNDS, BOILS, CAN-OLIS, BURNS, BRUIFES, WOUNDS, BOILS, CAN-OERS, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Piles; Scrofulous, Putrid and Ill-conditioned Sores; Theers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutane-ous Affections, Bingworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chi-blains, &c.; Chapped Hands, Lips, &c.; Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c., &c.

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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all Diseases of the Threat and Lungs. Bottles, 25 cts., 50 cts. and \$1 sizes. And by HENRY R. COSTAR, Depot No. 484 Broadway, N. Y. 02 Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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Transmission of Freight, Money, CHICKERING & SONS' Grand, Square and Upright PIANO-FORTES A RE NOW, AS THEY EVER HAVE BEEN, CON-

SIXTY-PIVE PRIZE MEDALS, Of which fourteen were received in the months of Sep-tember and October, 1865, and first premiums over all competitors at the different principal Fairs in this to country, and the PRIZE MEDAL at the odd from both to

WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON. THALBERG'S OPINION SINGER MCO I consider Chickering & Sons' Pianos, beyond com-parison, the best I have seen in America.

B. THALBERG.

Chairman of Jury on Musical Instruments.

It is with feelings of pride as American manufacturers that we publish the following testimonism, which have been received by us recently EUROPEAN TESTIMONIAKS Received during the month of August, 1868. Received during the month of August, 1868.

Messas. Onderense & Sox. Gents: I have much pleasure in enclosing a document signed by the first composers, musicians and professors in kinops. I held your Planes in such high estimation (vide my certificate) that I felt it my duty to take one of them with me to Europe, to ascertain the opinion of my professional brethren. The enclosed certificate will prove how manimous they have been on the subject. I heg to forward, at the same time, a letter I received from my friend, Mr. Collard, which I am sure must be gratifying to you.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours very truly, James M. Welli, Eq.:

London, January 14, 1863.

My Dran Sin: I have great pleasure in selfing youto convey to Meara: Chickering the expression of my highest approval of their instrument. It is, I consider, not metally the best instrument of American manufactor ture that I have tried, but one of the fluest Grand Flang-fortes that has ever come under my cheaveation; and the Mears. Chickering may well be proud of having a turned out from their manufactory an instrument which, for touch, quality, power and workmanship, it would be very difficult to surpass in any part of the wide world.

Dear sir, very sincerely yours.

Firm of Collard & Collard, Piano-forte Manufacturers;

Firm of Collard & Collard, Plano-forte Manufacturers; a restand most hatter LONDON, August 22/1866

James M. Wehlt, Esq.:

My Dran Brn: As you are going back to the United States, I must beg you to remember me kindly to the Messrs. Ohichering. Tell them I was delighted with their Grand Plano-torie—as good an instrument, I think, as was ever turned out, both in touch and tone.

Wishing you, Ac., I remain byte truly, 17 10 000 H. E. BBOAD WOOD.

Firm of I. Broadwood & Sons, Plano-forte Manufacturers, London. London, July 20, 1886.

Mestrs. Chickering d. Sens:

GENTS: I have just been invited by Messrs, Collard to intry a Grand Piano-forte manufactured by you, and I have no hestitation in endorsing the opinion of my old friend, Mr. C. D. Collard, vis. That is, is the Ansatinen strument I ever played on.

Believe me, gentlemen; most faithfully yours.

Testimontals from the most distinguished Artists in Europe to Messre. Chlokering as Sous and Della Cont. o a samoLonpois July 25, 1868. i ni Having played upon a Plano frie made by Massis we Chickering & Sons, of Boston and New York. They much pleasure in testifying to its general excellences; best from and magnificent power for concert purposes, of consider it a really Grand Phano force; and brilliano; of tone, delicace, of consider it a really Grand Phano force is upposed, of consider it a really Grand Phano force; and delicace, of consider it a really Grand Phano force; and delicace, of the Rabella Goldhard.

Giulo regonno.

Among the chief points of excellence of the Onickering Planos, of which speak the renowned artists in their congratulatory testimonials to the Meesrs Chickering or the greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness and one, combined with a rare braining, dearness and serfect evenness throughout the entire scale; and bove all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and ympathetic quality of which never changes under the

ympathetic quality of which haver changes under the nost delicate or powerful touch. A grown said the During the past forty-three years this firm has manu-80,000 PIANOS.

in the construction of which they have introduced every known and valuable improvement. They have invariably been selected and used by all of the world's selected and used by all of the world's selected who where visited this country of professionally, both for private and public use. THALBERG. I consider Chickering & Sons' Pianos, beyond com-parison, the best I have ever seen in America.

od: GOTTSCHATER. and import of t gu I consider Chickering & Sons, Pianos superior to any I consider Onicering a sons, ranks aperture and for the harmonious roundness of their tone. There is so perfect homogeneity throughout all the registers. The apper notes are remarkable for a clearness and purity which I do not find in any other instrument, while the base is distinguished for power without harshness, and for a magnificent sonority.

WENLE, Chic. Services Your Planes are superior to any I have ever seen in Your Plancs are superior to any I have ever seer in this country or in Europe.

I have never heard a tone so perfect; it yields every expression that is needed in music, and its quality is expable of change to meet every sentiment. This is a rare power, and is derived from the perfect purity of its tone, together with its sympathetic, elastic and well balanced touch.

POZNANSKI.

During the past eight years I have constantly played upon the justly calebrated Erard Pianos; yours are the only instruments that I have found, either here or in Europe, to equal them in all their points of excellence.

It may be satisfactory to our patrons and friends among the publicat large to state that testimonials have been received from all the sading artists who have visited or site now residing in the United States, a few of whose names, besides those above, we append:

LEO. DE MEYER.

ALFRED JAEL.

ALFRED JAEL.

H. SANDERSON.

R. HOFFMAN.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON.

And many others. SENT BY MAIL. WARE-ROOMS, No. 652 Broadway,

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THE MOST IMPROVED GRAND AND BQUARE PIANO-FORTES Full Iron Frame and Overstrung Bass. MANUFACTORY AND WARRHOUSE West Houston-street.

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nent ought to be satisfactory to the public—ss. well a that durability in construction, which enables it to remain in time and to withstand sudden changes of temperature and exposure to extreme heat and cold, which are sometimes unavoidable.

They will at all times be happy to see the profession and the public at their Warerooms, and invite comparison between their own Pianos and those of any other manufactory. April 26

DAVEGA, YOUNG & M. KENZIE, LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE, Nes. 39 and 40 Park Row. BAAC DAVEGA.
GROEGE B. YOUNG.
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TION BUSINESS of Mostra, BIRNEY, PARE STATES, OKKIRSONERS FOR ALL THE STATES. Wholesale Agents for the Southern Stries.